thinking, or false. Perhaps it would not be too cynical to suspect that Clarke was willing to overlook such matters in the Asylums for the sake of his clinic, and generally to connive at "political interference" so long as it went his way. His deviousness is in implying that if people would only tolerate intolerable conditions at the Asylums for the sake of his clinic, they would eventually have not only that but improved asylums as well. This seems consistent with my own thesis, developed below, that in his numerous arguments Clarke merely exploited the Asylum and its patients or inmates, very much as his predecessors had done. See the Archives of Ontario, Provincial Secretary's Correspondence, RG 8-5, W.J. Hanna Files (1905-1916), Container 47, C.K. Clarke Folder.

lxxxii. See "Fatal Assault on Dr. Metcalf," American Journal of Insanity 42.1 (October, 1885): 259-66. The attack is reported as one in a series of such incidents, ie., "Not many months have elapsed since we had occasion to chronicle desperate assaults made by homicidal madmen on two English Superintendents, and these had followed, at short intervals, on similar acts of violence at home and on the continent of Europe" (259). Metcalf's assailant, the 55 to 60 year-old chronic patient named Patrick Maloney, appears to have suffered from paranoia, but enjoyed considerable liberty under the "open door" system: "He usually ate his breakfast about 7.30 o'clock, and going out, paced about, slept or played euchre" (263). When arrested he observes "that he thought he had at last given the doctor his blood money" (263). The tendency of the article is to suggest that insane criminals like Maloney, who had initially been accused of arson, pose special problems in terms of classification and accommodation. The remark of Dr. Sullivan, one of Maloney's original jurors, acquires a double irony: "he considered the man perfectly sane, and that there were hundreds of men walking the streets no worse than Maloney was" (264). Perhaps another irony is the article's appearance before a report of "The Case of Louis Riel," which would pose similar problems of classification.

lxxxiii. Cyril Greenland, "Origins of the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital," TPH: History and Memories of the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital, 1925-1966, ed. Edward Shorter (Toronto: Wall & Emerson, 1996), 19-58.

lxxxiv. C.K. Clarke, "Mental Hygiene in Canada," The Lancet 1 (June, 1923): 1139-41.

lxxxv. The mental hygiene movement began in the United States in 1909 when Clifford Whittingham Beers, author of The Mind that Found Itself, founded the Connecticut Society for Mental Hygiene and later the National Committee for Mental Hygiene Incorporated. According to John D. Griffin, General Director, 1952-71, the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene was organized by Dr. C.M. Hincks after a meeting with Beers in 1917. The original mandate of the organization emphasized extending psychiatric examination to recruits, to immigrants, and to the mentally deficient. See Griffin's In Search of Sanity: A Chronicle of the Canadian Mental Health Association, 1918-1988 (London (Canada): Third Eye, 1989).

lxxxvi. The institution in question officially opened at the Queen Street location (999 Queen Street West) on January 26, 1850 as "The Provinical Lunatic Asylum, Toronto." In 1871 it became "The Asylum for the Insane, Toronto." In 1907 "Asylum" was changed to "Hospital"; in 1919 it became known as "Ontario Hospital, Toronto." I have used the term "Asylum" throughout, as it is simpler and less euphemistic. The Queen Street Mental Health Centre is still in operation, though no longer an autonomous provincial entity.

lxxxvii. Untitled, The Bulletin of the Toronto Hospital for the Insane 1.1 (1907).

lxxxviii. C.K. Clarke, "Dementia Praecox," British Medical Journal 2 (1906): 755-57. The term was coined by Emil Kraepelin in 1899 and at least initially identified the same "concept" as Eugen Bleuler's term, "schizophrenia," of 1908. See Erik Stromgren's "Autism: Core of the Schizophrenic Reaction," and Manfred Bleuler's "The Concept of Schizophrenia in Europe During the Past One